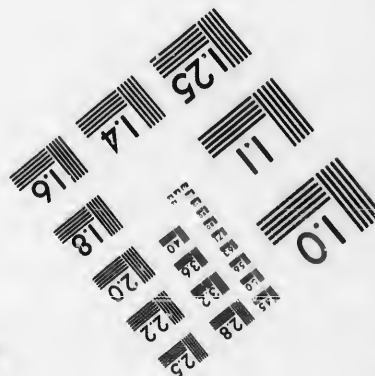
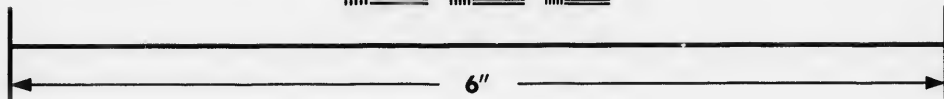
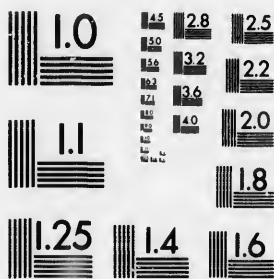


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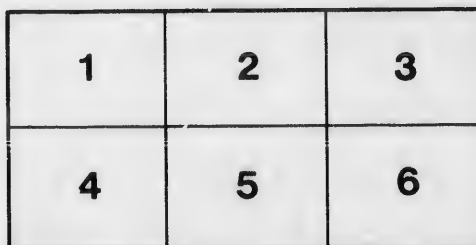
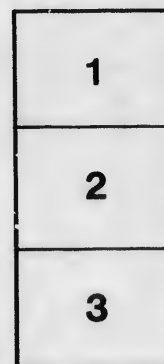
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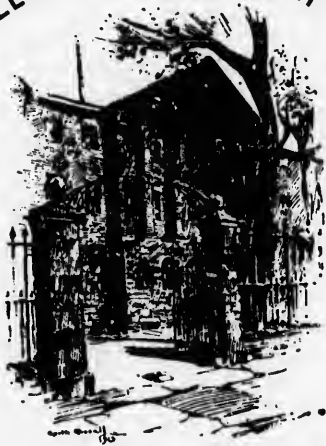
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# Souvenir Album

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.....OF.....

## ANNAPOLIS AND DIGBY

....Nova Scotia....

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PUBLISHED BY

ATLEE'S DRUG AND STATIONERY STORE

ANNAPOLIS, N. S.

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## SOUVENIR ALBUM

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OF

# ANNAPOLIS AND DIGBY, NOVA SCOTIA

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NOVA SCOTIA has, within a few years, become the Mecca for tourists. While our scenery is the same for the greater part as nature made it, still our fair province was formerly unknown to those who lived beyond its borders.

Englishmen, Europeans and Americans, in time, learned that we, in this province, had a valley more fertile than the green vales beside the Hudson or the sequestered nooks of the Rhine. One told the other of our lovely scenery, even climate and level vales, and consequently, as if by magic, our towns and country villages teem with the foreign sight-seer.

Nova Scotia's fame as the battle ground, in the seventeenth century, of the contests between English and French, natives and Indians, has been one of the strongest factors in tempting the tourist to behold the ballowed spots.

The history of Grand Pre, immortalized by Longfellow; and Annapolis Royal, the ancient capital, is the history of North America for nearly a century.

The latter, formerly known as Port Royal, is, with the exception of St. Augustine in Florida, the oldest town in North America. Founded in 1604 by DeMonts, to be forsaken the same year, only to be re-occupied



in the following year. The natal day of Annapolis Royal has always been a matter of dispute; it was never known until the spring of 1897 that on the afternoon of June 16th, 1604, DeMonts left what is now known as Digby for a sail up the beautiful Annapolis River. On the morning of the 17th, he and his party landed and at once made preparations for the building of a fort. In July, 1606, Lescarbot and a company of Frenchmen joined the new settlement and aided much in the improvement of the land. Poutrincourt was in command of the expedition, and great was the delight when Port Royal was reached. There were only two Frenchmen at the fort, LaTaille and Miquellet, who explained that the others, a few days previously, had set sail for France. At once preparations were made to improve the condition of things by clearing away the land and making ready for the next spring. The winter was spent by instituting "l'Ordre de Bon Temps," or the order of the good time, and Lescarbot proved himself the life of the colony. It might not be out of place to explain that the fort stood on the north side of the river near the present Goat Island, on the Granville side. The brave and accomplished Baron de Poutrincourt left his estates in France on February 20th, 1610, and sailed for Port Royal. He was a zealous and ardent Christian, and did much on his arrival to aid in the conversion of the Indian. In 1613 Captain Argall, with a company of Virginians, sailed for Nova Scotia and completely demolished the colony. Between 1620 and 1630 a number of Scotchmen came to Port Royal and settled, but were soon driven out by the French. In 1628 Sir David Kirk, with a fleet from England, defeated the French and left the town in ruins. In 1634 it was granted, by the French government, to Claude de Razilly, a dashing officer, who had with him Charnisay and Charles de la Tour. No trouble ensued to the colony until 1654, when an English fleet crossed the ocean, but did not disturb the people. In 1690 Sir William Phipps brought it completely under British sway. Only one year passed when France again called Port Royal a possession. In 1707 it was attacked and besieged by a force from Boston, but the Frenchmen drove the enemy back. Three years later General Nicholson, with four frigates and twenty transports, left Boston and sailed for Port Royal. Subercase was then governor, but he was unable to resist and surrendered his forces. General Nicholson changed the name to Annapolis Royal, in honor of Queen Anne, then queen of Great Britain. In the following year a battle took place at Bloody Creek, near Bridgetown, when eighty New Englanders were killed by the French-Acadians and Micmaes. The fort was besieged in 1722, 1743 and 1746, but without success. During the War of the Revolution, Annapolis was taken by an American privateer, and in 1690 was partially burned by two pirate ships. In

all, Annapolis Royal has stood thirteen sieges—a record not equalled by any town on the continent. In the year 1713, by the Treaty of Utrecht, Nova Scotia was formally ceded to Great Britain.

In new countries there is not the same regard for historical records as in older ones. In the United States and Canada, one by one of the old buildings have been destroyed by ruthless hands, and nothing remains but the ruins. This is partly true of Annapolis, but of late years the citizens have arisen in their anger and demanded that nothing be destroyed. In 1882 the old block-house, the best in the Dominion, was torn down and used for fire-wood. It is a disputed point about the date of the erection of the block-house. Some contend that the oak was imported from France in 1642, while others say it was brought from New England about 1710.

The barracks, erected by the Duke of Kent, father of our late sovereign lady, Queen Victoria, is still to be seen on the garrison grounds.

There still remain, however, three sights which are always of deep interest to tourists: First is a chamber known as the "Black Hole," which was used as a powder magazine and military prison. Near by is another powder magazine, built over ground, and inside is arched with French sandstone. Relief hunters, together with the storms, have nearly destroyed this fine old structure, but during the last two years grants from the Dominion Government have put it in a good state of preservation. Thirdly, there is the old burying ground, which was first used by the French, and lately by the town people, but now none are buried there save the old settlers. Several inscriptions are very old, and are worth going miles to see. The two following epitaphs are read by all who visit the grounds: "Here lyeth ye body of Bathiah Douglass who departed this life on October the 3d, 1720, in the 35 year of her age," and, "Rebecca Douglass, endowed with virtue and piety, and was a good wife and tender mother, departed this life 1740." The following is also very comical to a modern reader: "Deposited here until the sound of the great trump, the remains of Charles Alex. Simpson, assistant surgeon of the Sixtieth regiment, a native of Staffordshire, England, who obeyed the mighty word 'Return', after an illness of three days, in the 30th year of his age. March 28th, 1820."

Annapolis Royal in itself is a beautiful spot, not equalled by any in the provinces. The following picturesque drives can be taken:

To Lequille and the Indian camps in the valley of the Allan's River, a three-mile drive. To Round Hill, seven miles; and Bridgetown, fourteen miles. On the same road, following the Annapolis River eastward, the centre of the famous apple district.

To Milford, fourteen miles, including Greywood on the way. A starting place for trout fishing. A canoe put in the lake at Thomas' Hotel will carry a fisherman over sixty miles of streams and lakes, until the Atlantic Ocean is reached at Liverpool.

To Bear River, eighteen miles. A village sheltered in the hills, and noted for its abundance of cherries in the month of July.

To Victoria Beach and Bay of Fundy. Crossing the river by steam ferry at Annapolis, and driving west along the river, the site of an old fort is passed at Goat Island, and at the fishing village of Victoria Beach will be seen the rushing tide. It rises and falls twenty-five feet every twelve hours, as it goes in and out the narrow entrance of the Bay of Fundy. Starting again from the ferry at Granville, and crossing the North Mountain to the shore of the Bay of Fundy is one of the finest and most picturesque drives in the province. From the top of the mountain, at an elevation of 400 feet, the New Brunswick shore, fifty-five miles away, can readily be seen. Following the Bay Shore a few miles, the road turns back over the Young's Mountain road, with a very pretty lake on the summit, and coming down into the Annapolis Valley is a panoramic view of over fifty miles.

The grand stretch of waterway, and the farms and extensive meadows in the valley, forms a most charming picture, enhanced by the breeze that follows the flowing tides and an atmosphere clear, pure and serene.

The months of May, June, August and September bring many a follower of Isaac Walton to Annapolis. A drive of fourteen miles finds the Yankee sportsman at Milford, where he has the best fishing grounds in the maritime provinces. To catch a trout weighing from one to four pounds is a common occurrence, and our American cousins, after a good catch, have always a good word to say for our fishing facilities.

Digby has gained for itself the enviable name of the Bar Harbor of Nova Scotia. Beautifully situated at

the foot of the Annapolis Basin, with the North and South Mountains looming up in the distance, it is just the spot where the tourist loves to dwell. Its boating and bathing facilities add a great deal to the attractiveness of this quaint little town. Its drives are eight in number: To Bear River, a distance of about six miles; to Clementsport, thirteen miles; to Digby Neck, where one can go from twenty to forty miles; to Weymouth, about twenty miles; to Barton, nine miles; to Aecia Valley, south four miles; to Culloden, across the North Mountain, seven miles, and a short drive of five miles to Point Prim. The fame of Digby and Bear River for their beautiful cherries is not bound by the province. The first week in July sees the trees full of that luscious fruit, and, ere three weeks have passed, not a cherry is to be found. The deep-sea fishing at Digby is a sport that should not be missed by the sight-seer and sportsman. A few minutes' row brings one where the cod and haddock vie with one another in biting the tempting hook of the angler. To come to the province and miss staying a few days at Digby is to allow slip by "a chance a man sees but once in all his time." Country board and summer hotels, names of houses and situations, and any other information will be given by Mr. A. E. ATLEE, ANNAPOLIS, who will be pleased to answer any correspondence.



## CHRONOLOGY OF ANNAPOLIS

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1605. Fort and building erected.  
1606. Present site cultivated and built on.  
1613. Old settlement destroyed by English from Virginia.  
1623. Taken possession of by Sir William Alexander.  
1631. Alexander's Fort demolished by order of Charles I.  
1632. Given up to France.  
1642. Old powder magazine built.  
1654. Captured by Sedgwick.  
1657. Granted to Sir Thomas Temple, LaTour and Crowné, British.  
1667. Ceded to France by Treaty of Breda.  
1680. Taken by British.  
1680. '81 or '82. Re-occupied by France.  
1690. Captured by Sir William Phipps, British. Deserted by him. Ravaged by pirates, and re-captured by Villebon, French.
1707. Twice attacked by New England.  
1710. Taken by British under Nicholson.  
1711. Bloody Creek massacre.  
1713. Finally ceded to Great Britain.  
1722. Attack by Indians planned and frustrated.  
1724. Attacked by Indians.  
1744. Attacked by Indians. Attacked by French under Duvivier.  
1746. Menaced by French ships and besieged by Canadians under de Ramezay.  
1755. French inhabitants deported from the Valley.  
1781. Sacked by privateers or pirates under the flag of the United Colonies.



THE LEADING HOTELS OF ANNAPOLIS.



GENERAL VIEW OF ANNAPOLIS, N.S., FROM THE HARBOUR.



IN THE ANNAPOLIS RIVER THE TIDE RISES AND FALLS 40 FEET.

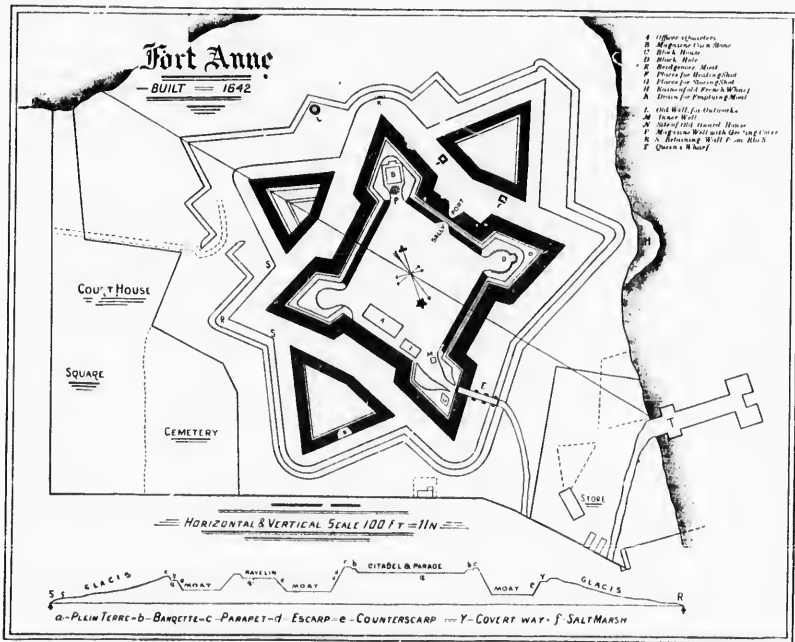




LEQUILLE VALLEY. SHOWING RIVER AND MARSHES AND ANNAPOLIS IN THE DISTANCE



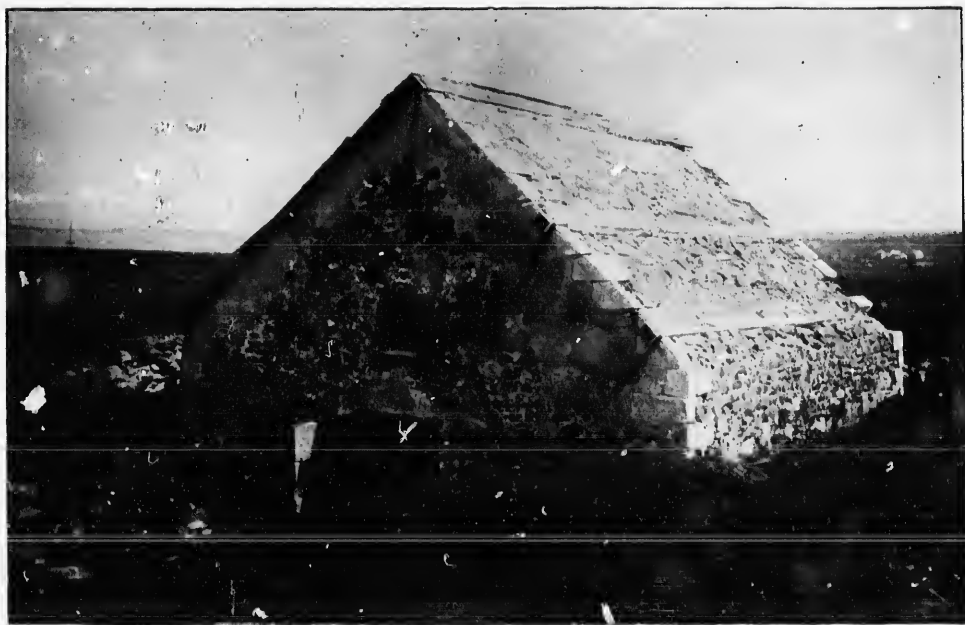
SOME ANNAPOLIS INSTITUTIONS



PLAN OF FORT ANNE



GENERAL VIEW OF FORT ANNE, ANNAPOLIS



OLD POWDER MAGAZINE, FORT ANNE, ANNAPOLIS, BUILT IN 1642



CALLY-PORT, FORT ANNE, ANNAPOLIS



A CORNER OF THE OLD FORT, SHOWING EARTH WORK

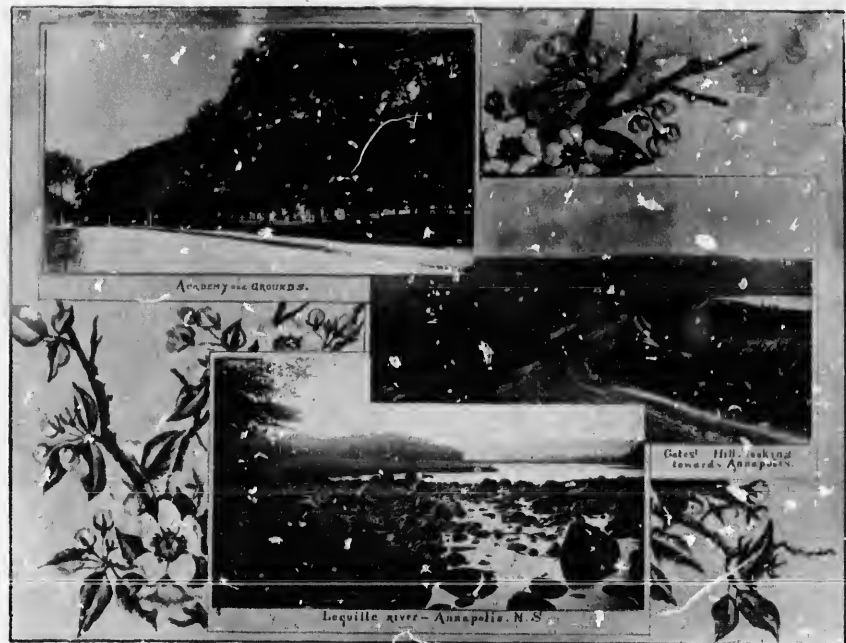


ST. GEORGE STREET, ANNAPOLIS, SHOWING POST OFFICE ON LEFT





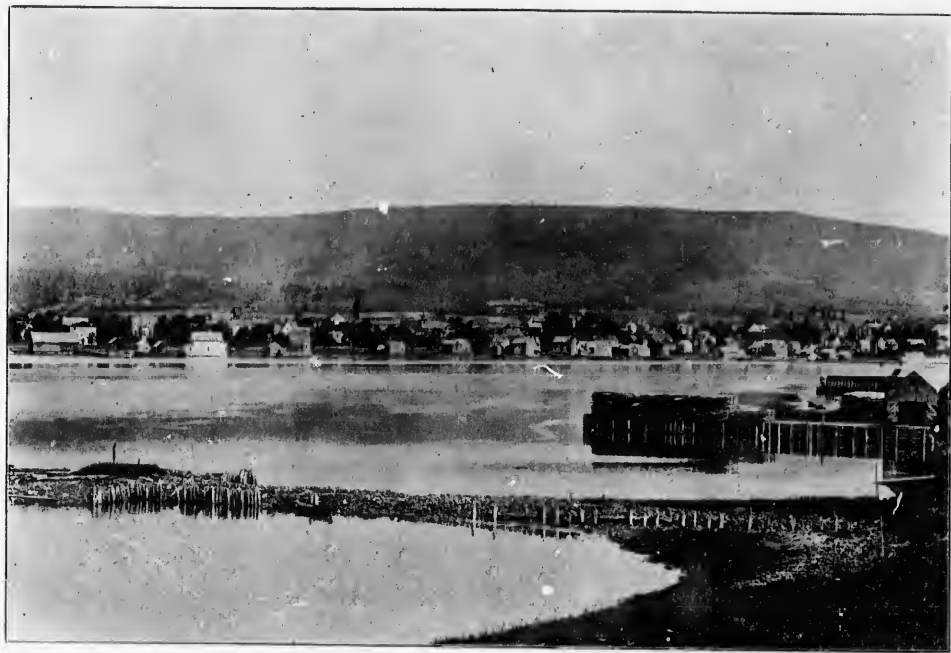
ST. GEORGE STREET, ANNAPOLIS, FROM RAILWAY BRIDGE



GLIMPSES AROUND ANNAPOLIS



OLD FRENCH BURYING GROUND, ANNAPOLIS

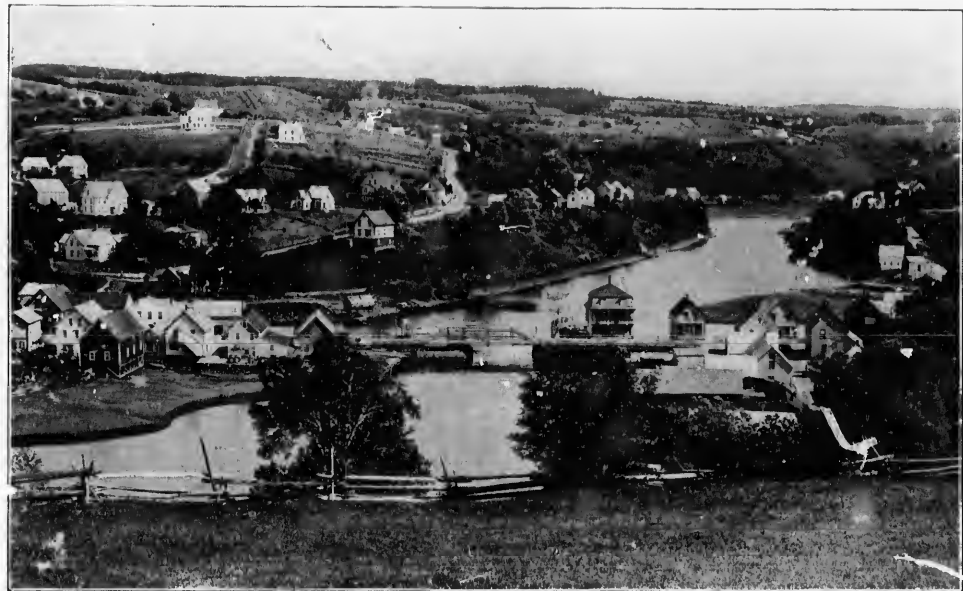


GRANVILLE FERRY, WITH OLD "QUEEN'S WHARF" IN FOREGROUND

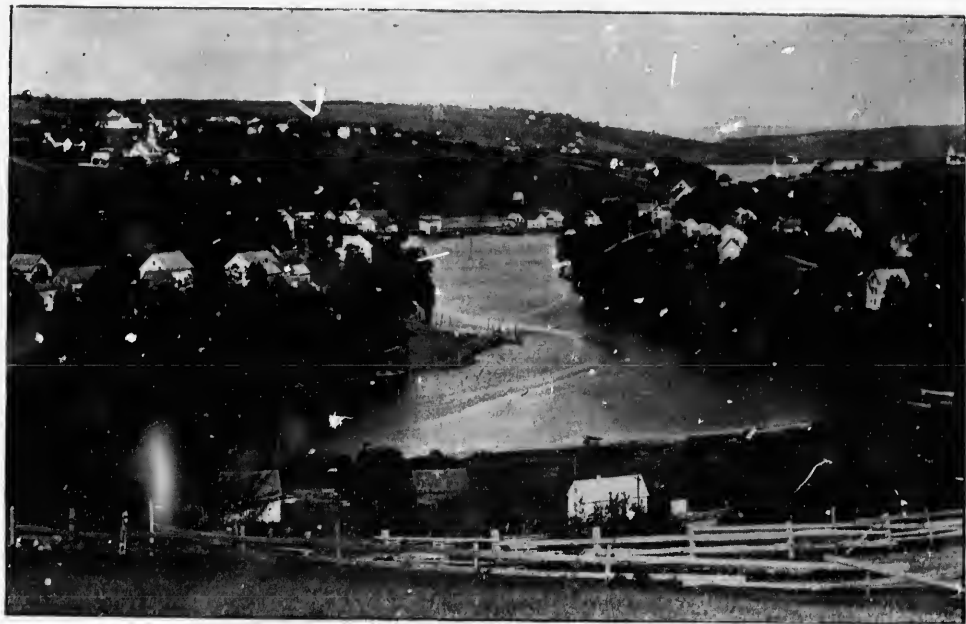
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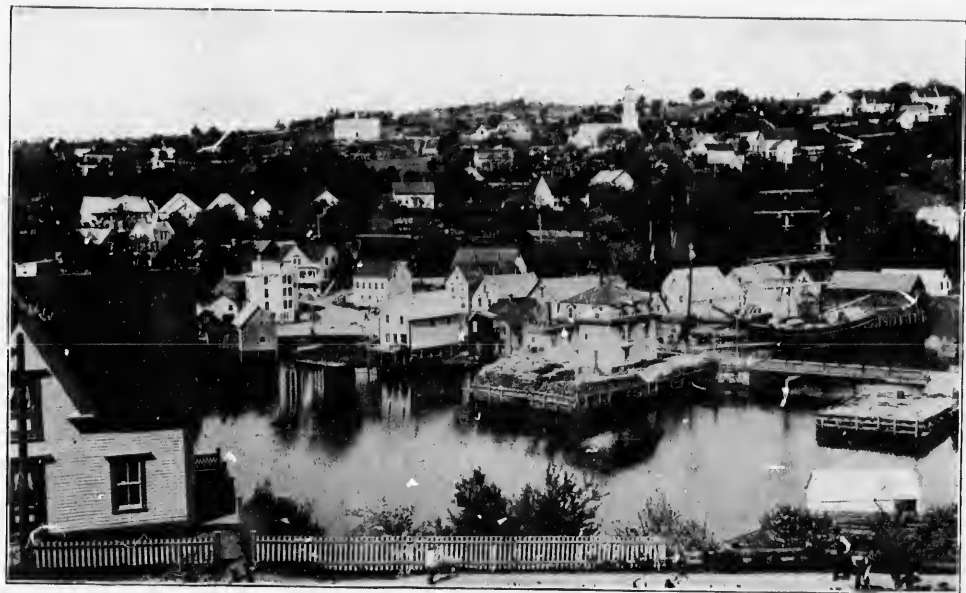
CLEMENT'SPORT, SHOWING RAILWAY BRIDGE, AND GOAT ISLAND IN THE DISTANCE



BEAR RIVER, LOOKING SOUTH



BEAR RIVER, ANNAPOLIS CO., N.S. (TAKEN FROM THE FLATS OPPOSITE BENSON SHIPYARD)



BEAR RIVER VILLAGE

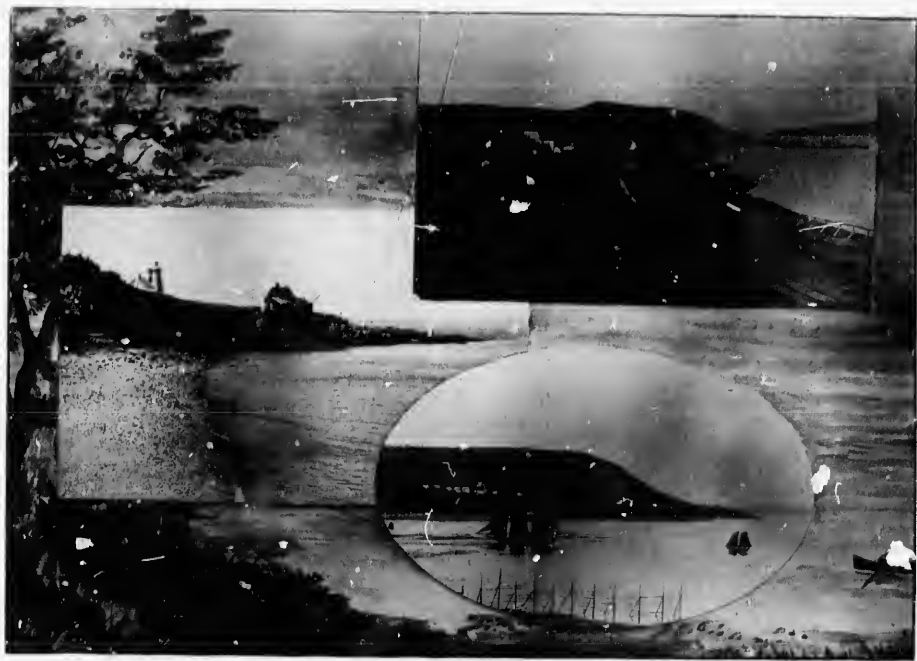




BEAR RIVER, SHOWING VICTORIA BRIDGE AND DIGBY CUT



DIGBY, SHOWING PIER AND BASIN



POINT PRIM LIGHTHOUSE

VICTORIA BEACH

DIGBY FROM GILPIN'S POINT

AROUND DIGBY



DIGBY, LOOKING SOUTH-EAST FROM BLOCK-HOUSE HILL

